

CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES
OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA



Twenty-seventh meeting of the Animals Committee
Veracruz (Mexico), 28 April – 3 May 2014

Interpretation and Implementation of the Convention

Compliance and enforcement

REVIEW OF SIGNIFICANT TRADE OF APPENDIX-II SPECIES
[RESOLUTION CONF.12.8 (REV. COP13)]
(Agenda items 12.3, 12.4 and 12.5)

Membership (as decided by the Committee)

- Co-Chairs: representative of Europe (Mr Fleming) and acting representative of North America (Ms Gnam);
- Parties: Australia, Austria, Cameroon, Canada, China, Czech Republic, Indonesia, Italy, Mexico, Namibia, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, South Africa, Thailand, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America; and
- IGOs and NGOs: UNEP-WCMC, European Commission, International Trade Centre (ITC), International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), Alliance of Marine Mammal Parks and Aquariums, Animal Welfare Institute, Association of Midwest Fish and Wildlife Agencies, Association of Southeastern Fish and Wildlife Agencies, British Union for the Abolition of Vivisection, Conservation Force, Conservation International, Fundación Cethus, Humane Society International, International Professional Hunter's Association, Natural Resources Defense Council, ProWildlife, Species Survival Network, Sustainable Users Network, Swan International, TRAFFIC International, Wildlife Conservation Society and WWF.

Mandate

Concerning agenda item 12.3:

1. Review information on *Tridacna* spp. provided by the Solomon Islands concerning the implementation of recommendations of d) and g) (for *Tridacna derasa*) and c) and i) (for *Tridacna crocea*, *T. gigas*, *T. maxima* and *T. squamosa*) contained in Annex 1 of document AC27 Doc. 12.3 and any additional information, and formulate findings for consideration by the Standing Committee.

Concerning agenda item 12.4:

2. For the 23 taxa selected following the 15th meeting of the Conference of the Parties (CoP15) and retained in the review after the 26th meeting of the Animals Committee:
 - 2.1 In accordance with paragraphs k) and l) of Resolution Conf. 12.8 (Rev. CoP13):

- a) Review the reports in the Annex to document AC27 Doc. 12.4 and the responses received from range States (made available by the Secretariat to the working group) and, if appropriate, revise the preliminary categorizations proposed by UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC) for the species/range State concerned; and
- b) Identify and refer to the Secretariat problems that are not related to the implementation of Article IV, paragraph 2 (a), 3 or 6 (a); and

2.2 In accordance with paragraphs m) to o) of the same Resolution, formulate recommendations for species of urgent concern and of possible concern with deadlines for their implementation.

Concerning agenda item 12.5

3. In accordance with paragraph b) of the same Resolution:

- 3.1 Review the information contained in the Annexes to document AC27 Doc.12.5, as well as information available to the Animals Committee, the Secretariat, Parties or other relevant experts; and
- 3.2 On the basis of that information, recommend species of priority concern for trade reviews by the Committee.

Recommendations

Concerning agenda item 12.3

- 1. The working group agreed that the Animals Committee, through its regional representatives of Africa, should remind Cameroon of its requirement to report to the Committee's 28th meeting on Cameroon's national population survey of *Hippopotamus amphibius*, and progress with the establishment of science-based quotas and non-detriment findings for the species.
- 2. With regard to *Tridacna* spp. from the Solomon Islands and noting the apparent intention of the Solomon Islands to export "dead clam shells" of *Tridacna* spp. of wild and, possibly, captive bred sources, the working group suggests that the Animals Committee recommends to the Standing Committee that:
 - i. the zero export quota in place for the Solomon Islands be extended to refer to specimens of *Tridacna* spp of all source codes and that the Solomon Islands be reminded that the zero export quota for *Tridacna* spp. of wild origin applies to all specimens, including "dead clam shells";
 - ii. the Solomon Islands, prior to allowing the export of "dead clam shells", provide information to the Secretariat on: the number of shells of each species to be exported; the source of the shells; the period over which the exports might take place; and ,for wild-sourced specimens, the means by which it was determined that the export would be non-detrimental to the species concerned, in compliance with Article IV, paragraphs 2 (a) and 3. The Secretariat should seek the approval of the Standing Committee before any exports can takes place and, as appropriate, amend the information on trade in *Tridacna* spp from the Solomon Island on the CITES website.;
 - iii. the Solomon Islands be asked to clarify its future intentions regarding the establishment of captive production systems for *Tridacna* spp., and if any measures would be put in place to distinguish wild-taken from captive-bred specimens; and
 - iv. the Solomon Islands be asked if it envisages developing fishery management plans for *Tridacna* spp.

Concerning agenda item 12.4

- 3. The working group recommends that the following species-range State combinations be placed in the categories indicated. Those species-range State combinations marked with an asterisk are those for which issues not related to the implementation of Article IV, paragraph 2 (a), 3 or 6 (a) were identified that should be referred to Secretariat, and addressed by other provisions of the Convention and relevant Resolutions.

- a) *Macaca fascicularis*: of urgent concern for Lao PDR*; of possible concern for Cambodia* and Vietnam*; and of least concern for India, Indonesia*, Mauritius, Palau, Philippines*
 - b) *Psittacus erithacus*: of possible concern for Central African Republic*; and of least concern for Benin, Ghana, Nigeria, Togo*, Uganda
 - c) *Chamaeleo gracilis*: of urgent concern for Togo; of possible concern for Benin*, Ghana; and of least concern for Cameroon, Guinea, Uganda
 - d) *Chamaeleo senegalensis*: of possible concern for Benin*, Ghana; and of least concern for Guinea, Mali, Senegal, Sierra Leone
 - e) *Kinyongia fischeri*: of urgent concern for United Republic of Tanzania
 - f) *Kinyongia tavetana*: of possible concern for United Republic of Tanzania
 - g) *Triceros melleri*: of possible concern for Mozambique*
 - h) *Triceros quadricornis*: of possible concern for Cameroon; and of least concern for Nigeria
 - i) *Ptyas mucosus*: of possible concern for Lao PDR; and of least concern for Cambodia*
 - j) *Naja sputatrix*: of least concern - Indonesia
 - k) *Python reticulatus*: of possible concern for Lao PDR*, Malaysia; and of least concern for Cambodia, Indonesia, Philippines, Singapore, Vietnam*
 - l) *Podocnemis unifilis*: of possible concern for Peru; and of least concern for Brazil, Ecuador, Suriname, Venezuela
 - m) *Kinixys homeana*: of possible concern for Benin, Togo; and of least concern for Cote d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon
 - n) *Hippocampus algiricus*: of urgent concern for Guinea, Senegal
 - o) *Hippocampus barbouri*: of least concern for Philippines
 - p) *Hippocampus hystrix*: of least concern for Egypt, Philippines, Vietnam
 - q) *Hippocampus trimaculatus*: of urgent concern for Thailand; and of least concern for Singapore, Vietnam
 - r) *Antipatharia*: of possible concern for Taiwan, Province of China*; and of least concern for Bahamas, Cuba, DPR Korea, Dominican Republic, Fiji, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Vanuatu
 - s) *Catalaphyllia jardinei*: of least concern for Fiji
 - t) *Euphyllia cristata*: of least concern for Fiji, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, Vietnam
 - u) *Plerogyra simplex*: of possible concern for Fiji; and of least concern for Solomon Islands
 - v) *Plerogyra sinuosa*: of possible concern for Fiji; and of least concern for Marshall Islands, Palau, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu
 - w) *Trachyphyllia geoffroyi*: of least concern for Singapore, Solomon Islands
4. The proposed recommendations for species of urgent and possible concern, formulated in accordance with paragraphs m) to o) of Resolution Conf. 12.8 (Rev. CoP13), are found in **Annex 1** of this report.

Concerning agenda item 12.5

5. The working group recommends the following taxa, from all range States, as species of priority concern for review:

Tayassu pecari

Ursus maritimus

Manis gigantea

Manis tricuspis

Amazona festiva

Uromastyx aegyptia

Uromastyx ornata

Triceros montium

Varanus ornatus

Ophiophagus Hannah

Malayemys subtrijuga

Notochelys platynota

Chelonoidis denticulate

Geochelone sulcata

Testudo graeca

Hippocampus erectus

Ornithopera Croesus

Ornithopera meridionalis

Ornithopera rothschildi

Hirudo medicinalis

Proposed recommendations for species of urgent and possible concern

<i>Macaca fascicularis</i>	
<p>Lao PDR (Urgent Concern)</p>	<p><u>Within 90 days the Management Authority should:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Immediately establish a zero annual export quota for wild specimens as an interim measure which should be communicated to Parties by the Secretariat b) Provide available information to the Secretariat on the distribution (including extent of distribution in protected areas), abundance and conservation status of the species, and any current management measures in place for <i>Macaca fascicularis</i> in Lao PDR; c) Provide detailed information to the Secretariat for transmission to the Animals Committee for review at its 28th meeting on the extent of breeding in captivity of <i>Macaca fascicularis</i> in the Lao PDR, and describe measures taken to ensure that there is no detrimental impact on wild populations including, but not limited to, the origin of founder stock, details of the breeding stock, whether the breeding stock is augmented by wild-taken specimens and their origin, annual production for the last 5 years, whether bred to second generation or beyond, and a detailed description of the breeding facilities; d) Provide detailed information to the Secretariat for transmission to the Animals Committee for review at its 28th meeting on the measures to distinguish between wild-taken and captive-bred specimens to ensure that exports of wild specimens are not mis-declared as specimens bred or produced in captivity; e) Provide detailed information to the Secretariat for transmission to the Animals Committee for review at its 28th meeting of the justification for the use of source code R for specimens of <i>Macaca fascicularis</i> exported from Lao PDR between 2006 and 2009. <p><u>Within 2 years, the Management Authority should:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> f) Conduct a national status assessment, including an evaluation of threats to the species; and advise the Secretariat of any management measures taken, as appropriate, on the basis of this status assessment; g) Establish a revised annual export quota (if appropriate) for wild taken specimens, based on the results of the assessment; and h) Communicate the annual export quota to the Secretariat and provide a justification for, and explanation of, the scientific basis by which it was determined that the quota would not be detrimental to the survival of the species in the wild and is established in compliance with Article IV, paragraphs 2 (a) and 3.

<p>Cambodia (Possible Concern)</p>	<p><u>Within 90 days the Management Authority should:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Provide justification for, and details of, the scientific basis by which it has been established that the quantities of <i>Macaca fascicularis</i> exported were not detrimental to the survival of the species in the wild and were in compliance with Article IV, paragraphs 2 (a) and 3; b) Provide detailed information to the Secretariat for transmission to the Animals Committee for review at its 28th meeting of the extent of breeding in captivity of <i>Macaca fascicularis</i> in Cambodia and describe measures taken to ensure that there is no detrimental impact on wild populations including, but not limited to, the origin of founder stock, details of the breeding stock, whether the breeding stock is augmented by wild-taken specimens, annual production for last 5 years, whether bred to second generation or beyond, and detailed description of the breeding facilities; c) Provide detailed information to the Secretariat for transmission to the Animals Committee for review at its 28th meeting on the measures to distinguish between specimens of wild and captive bred sources to ensure that exports of wild specimens are not mis-declared as specimens bred or produced in captivity
<p>Vietnam (Possible Concern)</p>	<p><u>Within 90 days the Management Authority should:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Provide justification for, and details of, the scientific basis by which it has been established that the quantities of <i>Macaca fascicularis</i> exported were not detrimental to the survival of the species in the wild and were in compliance with Article IV, paragraphs 2 (a) and 3; b) Provide detailed information to the Secretariat for transmission to the Animals Committee for review at its 28th meeting of the extent of breeding in captivity of <i>Macaca fascicularis</i> in Cambodia and describe measures taken to ensure that there is no detrimental impact on wild populations including, but not limited to, the origin of founder stock, details of the breeding stock, whether the breeding stock is augmented by wild-taken specimens, annual production for last 5 years, whether bred to second generation or beyond, and detailed description of the breeding facilities; c) Provide detailed information to the Secretariat for transmission to the Animals Committee for review at its 28th meeting on the measures to distinguish between specimens of wild and captive bred sources to ensure that exports of wild specimens are not mis-declared as specimens bred or produced in captivity.
<p><u>Psittacus erithacus</u></p>	
<p>Central Africa Republic (Possible Concern)</p>	<p><u>Within 90 days the Management Authority should:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Clarify to the Secretariat if captive breeding of <i>P. erithacus</i> takes place in Central Africa Republic and if so, provide details on the extent of captive breeding (noting that that significant numbers of specimens declared as captive-bred are reported by importing Parties during 2005-2008). <p><u>Within 120 days the Management Authority should:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> b) Provide detailed information to the Secretariat for transmission to the Animals Committee for review at its 28th meeting of the extent of breeding in captivity of <i>Psittacus erithacus</i> in Central Africa Republic, and describe measures taken to ensure that

	<p>there is no detrimental impact on wild populations arising from these breeding operations, including, but not limited to, the origin of founder stock, details of the breeding stock, whether the breeding stock is augmented by wild-taken specimens, annual production for last 5 years, whether bred to second generation or beyond, and detailed description of the breeding facilities;</p> <p>c) Provide detailed information to the Secretariat for transmission to the Animals Committee for review at its 28th meeting on the measures to distinguish between specimens of wild and captive bred sources to ensure that exports of wild specimens are not mis-declared as specimens bred or produced in captivity.</p> <p>d) Provide the Secretariat with available information on the status, distribution and abundance of <i>Psittacus erithacus</i> in Central African Republic</p>
<i>Chamaeleo gracilis</i>	
<p>Ghana (Possible Concern)</p>	<p><u>Within 90 days the Management Authority should:</u></p> <p>a) Provide the Secretariat with available information on the status, distribution (including extent of distribution in protected areas) and abundance of <i>Chamaeleo gracilis</i> in Ghana;</p> <p>b) Inform the Secretariat that Ghana will maintain an annual export quota at a level not higher than the current published export quota;</p> <p>c) Provide justification for, and details of, the scientific basis by which it has been established that the quantities of <i>Chamaeleo gracilis</i> exported are not detrimental to the survival of the species and are in compliance with Article IV, paragraphs 2 (a) and 3;</p> <p><u>Within 2 years the Management Authority should:</u></p> <p>d) Conduct a national status assessment, including an evaluation of threats to the species; and advise the Secretariat of the details and any management measures in place (highlighting where new management measures have been introduced to take into account any new information available on the status of the species in Ghana);</p> <p>e) Establish revised annual export quotas (if appropriate) for wild-taken and ranched specimens based on the results of the assessment; and</p> <p>f) Provide a justification for, and explanation of, the scientific basis by which it is determined that these quota(s) would not be detrimental to the survival of the species in the wild and are established in compliance with Article IV, paragraphs 2 (a) and 3.</p>
<p>Benin (Possible Concern)</p>	<p><u>Within 90 days the Management Authority should:</u></p> <p>a) Provide the Secretariat with available information on the status, distribution (including extent of distribution in protected areas) and abundance of <i>Chamaeleo gracilis</i> in Benin;</p>

	<p>b) Inform the Secretariat that Benin will maintain an annual export quota at a level not higher than the current published export quota.</p> <p>c) Provide information on management of ranched animals in trade (e.g., ranching facilities including stock number, sources, production levels, survival rate of female specimens used in the ranching operation) and the details of impacts on wild populations;</p> <p>d) Provide a justification and the scientific basis by which the current export quotas were established and considered not to be detrimental to the survival of the species in the wild and in compliance with Article IV, paragraphs 2 (a) and 3;</p> <p>e) Provide the CITES Secretariat with detailed information on the control measures used to differentiate between ranched and wild-caught specimens to ensure that the authorized exports of ranched specimens are not augmented by mis-declared wild specimens; and</p> <p>f) As a precautionary measure impose a size restriction of a maximum snout to vent length of 8 cm for live specimens of source code R to be exported and which should be published with the annual export quota.</p> <p><u>Within 2 years the Management Authority should:</u></p> <p>g) Conduct a national status assessment, including an evaluation of threats to the species; and advise the Secretariat of the details and any management measures in place (highlighting where new management measures have been introduced to take into account any new information available on the status of the species in Benin);</p> <p>h) Establish revised annual export quotas (if appropriate) for wild taken or ranched specimens based on the results of the assessment; and</p> <p>i) Provide a justification for, and explanation of, the scientific basis by which it is determined that these revised quotas would not be detrimental to the survival of the species in the wild and are established in compliance with Article IV, paragraphs 2 (a) and 3.</p>
<p>Togo (Urgent Concern)</p>	<p><u>Within 90 days the Management Authority should:</u></p> <p>a) Provide the Secretariat with available information on the status, distribution and abundance of <i>Chamaeleo gracilis</i> in Togo;</p> <p>b) Inform the Secretariat that Togo will maintain an annual export quota at a level not higher than the current published export quota.</p> <p>c) Provide information on management of ranched animals in trade (e.g., ranching facilities including stock number, sources, production levels, survival rate of female specimens used in the ranching operation) and the details of impacts on wild populations;</p> <p>d) Provide a justification and the scientific basis by which the current export quotas of x (source W) and x (source R) live</p>

	<p>specimens were established and considered not to be detrimental to the survival of the species in the wild and in compliance with Article IV, paragraphs 2 (a) and 3;</p> <p>e) Provide the CITES Secretariat with detailed information on the control measures used to differentiate between ranched and wild-caught specimens to ensure that the authorized exports of ranched specimens are not augmented by mis-declared wild specimens; and</p> <p>f) As a precautionary measure impose a size restriction of a maximum snout to vent length of 8 cm for live specimens of source code R to be exported and which should be published with the annual export quota.</p> <p><u>Within 2 years the Management Authority should:</u></p> <p>i) Conduct a national status assessment, including an evaluation of threats to the species; and advise the Secretariat of the details and any management measures in place (highlighting where new management measures have been introduced to take into account any new information available on the status of the species in Togo);</p> <p>j) Establish revised annual export quotas (if appropriate) for wild taken or ranched specimens based on the results of the assessment; and</p> <p>k) Provide a justification for, and explanation of, the scientific basis by which it is determined that these revised quotas would not be detrimental to the survival of the species in the wild and are established in compliance with Article IV, paragraphs 2 (a) and 3.</p>
<i>Chamaeleo senegalensis</i>	
<p>Benin (Possible Concern)</p>	<p><u>Within 90 days the Management Authority should:</u></p> <p>a) Provide the Secretariat with available information on the status, distribution and abundance of <i>Chamaeleo senegalensis</i> in Benin;</p> <p>b) Inform the Secretariat that Benin will maintain an annual export quotas at a level not higher than the current published export quota.</p> <p>c) Provide information on management of ranched animals in trade (e.g., ranching facilities including stock number, sources, production levels, survival rate of female specimens used in the ranching operation) and the details of impacts on wild populations;</p> <p>d) Provide a justification and the scientific basis by which the current export quotas for wild and ranched live specimens were established, and considered not to be detrimental to the survival of the species in the wild and in compliance with Article IV, paragraphs 2 (a) and 3;</p> <p>e) Provide the CITES Secretariat with detailed information on measures to differentiate between ranched and wild-caught specimens to ensure that the authorized exports of ranched specimens are not augmented by miss-declared wild</p>

	<p>specimens; and</p> <p>f) As a precautionary measure impose a size restriction of a maximum snout to vent length of 6 cm for live specimens of source code R to be exported and which should be published with the annual export quota.</p> <p><u>Within 2 years the Management Authority should:</u></p> <p>i) Conduct a national status assessment, including an evaluation of threats to the species; and advise the Secretariat of the details and any management measures in place (highlighting where new management measures have been introduced to take into account any new information available on the status of the species in Benin);</p> <p>j) Establish revised annual export quotas (if appropriate) for wild taken and ranched specimens based on the results of the assessment; and</p> <p>k) Provide a justification for, and explanation of, the scientific basis by which it is determined that these revised quotas would not be detrimental to the survival of the species in the wild and are established in compliance with Article IV, paragraphs 2 (a) and 3.</p>
<p>Ghana (Possible Concern)</p>	<p><u>Within 90 days the Management Authority should:</u></p> <p>a) Provide the Secretariat with available information on the status, distribution and abundance of <i>Chamaeleo senegalensis</i> in Ghana;</p> <p>b) Inform the Secretariat that Ghana will maintain an annual export quota at a level not higher than the current published export quota.</p> <p>c) Provide information on management of ranched animals in trade (e.g., ranching facilities including stock number, sources, production levels, survival rate of female specimens used in the ranching operation) and the details of impacts on wild populations;</p> <p>d) Provide justification for, and details of, the scientific basis by which it has been established that the quantities of <i>Chamaeleo senegalensis</i> exported are not detrimental to the survival of the species and are in compliance with Article IV, paragraphs 2 (a) and 3;</p> <p>c) Establish, in consultation with the Secretariat, an export quota for wild and ranched specimens of this species as an interim measure, based on estimates of sustainable off-take and available scientific information; and account for quota excesses in recent years.</p> <p><u>Within 2 years the Management Authority should:</u></p> <p>i) Conduct a national status assessment, including an evaluation of threats to the species; and advise the Secretariat of the details and any management measures in place (highlighting where new management measures have been introduced to</p>

	<p>take into account any new information available on the status of the species in Ghana);</p> <p>j) Establish revised annual export quotas (if appropriate) for wild taken and ranched specimens based on the results of the assessment; and</p> <p>k) Provide a justification for, and explanation of, the scientific basis by which it is determined that these revised quotas would not be detrimental to the survival of the species in the wild and are established in compliance with Article IV, paragraphs 2 (a) and 3.</p>
<i>Kinyongia fischeri</i>	
<p>Tanzania (Urgent Concern)</p>	<p><u>Within 90 days the Management Authority should:</u></p> <p>a) Provide the Secretariat with available information on the status, distribution (including extent of distribution in protected areas) and abundance of <i>Kinyongia fischeri</i> in Tanzania;</p> <p>b) Provide justification for, and details of, the scientific basis by which it has been established that the quantities of <i>Kinyongia fischeri</i> exported are not detrimental to the survival of the species and are in compliance with Article IV, paragraphs 2 (a) and 3;</p> <p>c) Establish, in consultation with the Secretariat, an export quota for wild and ranched specimens of this species as an interim measure, based on estimates of sustainable off-take and available scientific information;</p> <p>d) Provide information on how quota-setting takes into account the taxonomic changes agreed at the 15th meeting of the Conference of the Parties (Doha, 2010, CoP15); and</p> <p>e) Provide details of how <i>Kinyongia</i> spp. in trade are distinguished, taking into account the taxonomic changes adopted at CoP15.</p> <p><u>Within 2 years the Management Authority should:</u></p> <p>f) Conduct a national status assessment, including an evaluation of threats to the species; and advise the Secretariat of the details and any management measures in place;</p> <p>g) Establish revised annual export quotas (if appropriate) for wild taken specimens based on the results of the assessment; and</p> <p>h) Provide a justification for, and explanation of, the scientific basis by which it is determined that these revised quotas would not be detrimental to the survival of the species in the wild and are established in compliance with Article IV, paragraphs 2 (a) and 3.</p>
<i>Kinyongia tavetana</i>	

<p>Tanzania (Possible Concern)</p>	<p><u>Within 90 days the Management Authority should:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Provide the Secretariat with available information on the status, distribution (including extent of distribution in protected areas) and abundance of <i>Kinyongia tavetanain</i> Tanzania; b) Inform the Secretariat that Tanzania will maintain an annual export quota at a level not higher than the current published export quota. b) Provide justification for, and details of, the scientific basis by which it has been established that the quantities of <i>Kinyongia tavetana</i> exported are not detrimental to the survival of the species and are in compliance with Article IV, paragraphs 2 (a) and 3; c) Establish, in consultation with the Secretariat, an export quota for wild and ranched specimens of this species as an interim measure, based on estimates of sustainable off-take and available scientific information; and <p><u>Within 2 years the Management Authority should:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Conduct a national status assessment, including an evaluation of threats to the species; and advise the Secretariat of the details and any management measures in place (highlighting where new management measures have been introduced to take into account any new information available on the status of the species in Tanzania); j) Establish revised annual export quotas (if appropriate) for wild specimens based on the results of the assessment; and k) Provide a justification for, and explanation of, the scientific basis by which it is determined that these revised quotas would not be detrimental to the survival of the species in the wild and are established in compliance with Article IV, paragraphs 2 (a) and 3.
<p><i>Triceros melleri</i></p>	
<p>Mozambique (Possible Concern)</p>	<p><u>Within 90 days the Management Authority should:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Provide the Secretariat with available information on the status, distribution (including extent of distribution in protected areas) and abundance of <i>Triceros melleri</i> in Mozambique; b) Inform the Secretariat that Mozambique will maintain an annual export quota at a level not higher than the current published export quota; c) Provide justification for, and details of, the scientific basis by which it has been established that the quantities of <i>Triceros melleri</i> exported are not detrimental to the survival of the species and are in compliance with Article IV, paragraphs 2 (a) and 3; d) Establish, in consultation with the Secretariat, an export quota for wild and ranched specimens of this species as an interim

	<p>measure, based on estimates of sustainable off-take and available scientific information; and</p> <p><u>Within 2 years the Management Authority should:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> e) Conduct a national status assessment, including an evaluation of threats to the species; and advise the Secretariat of the details and any management measures in place (highlighting where new management measures have been introduced to take into account any new information available on the status of the species in Mozambique); f) Establish revised annual export quotas (if appropriate) for wild specimens based on the results of the assessment; and g) Provide a justification for, and explanation of, the scientific basis by which it is determined that these revised quotas would not be detrimental to the survival of the species in the wild and are established in compliance with Article IV, paragraphs 2 (a) and 3.
<i>Triceros quadricornis</i>	
<p>Cameroon (Possible Concern)</p>	<p><u>Within 90 days, the Management Authority should provide</u> the following information to the Secretariat for transmission to the Animals Committee for review at its 28th meeting:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) the legal protection that is afforded to this species in Cameroon, and a clarification of the circumstances under which the present policy allows for export of the species; b) a clarification of the recorded trade in wild specimens (as reported by Cameroon in 2005, 2006, 2007 and 2009, and by importing countries from 2005 to 2011); c) available information on the distribution, abundance and conservation status of the species, and any current management measures in place for <i>Triceros quadricornis</i> in Cameroon; and d) a justification for, and details of, the scientific basis by which it has been established that the quantities of <i>Triceros quadricornis</i> exported are not detrimental to the survival of the species and in compliance with Article IV, paragraphs 2 (a) and 3.
<i>Ptyas mucosus</i>	
<p>Lao PDR (Possible Concern)</p>	<p><u>Within 90 days the Management Authority should provide</u> the following information to the Secretariat for transmission to the Animals Committee for review at its 28th meeting:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) available information on the status, distribution (including extent of distribution in protected areas) and abundance of <i>Ptyas mucosus</i> in Lao PDR; b) a justification for, and details of, the scientific basis by which it has been established that the quantities of <i>Ptyas mucosus</i> exported as wild and ranched specimens are not detrimental to the survival of the species and are in compliance with Article IV, paragraphs 2 (a) and 3;

	<p>c) details of the extent of breeding in captivity of <i>Ptyas mucosus</i> in the Lao PDR, and of measures taken to ensure that there is no detrimental impact on wild populations including, but not limited to, the origin of founder stock, details of the breeding stock, whether the breeding stock is augmented by wild-taken specimens and their origin, annual production for the last 5 years, whether bred to second generation or beyond, and a description of the breeding facilities;</p> <p>d) information on the management of ranched animals in trade (e.g. ranching facilities, stock numbers, sources, production levels, survival rate of female specimens used in the ranching operation) and its impacts on wild populations;</p> <p>e) details of measures used to differentiate between ranched, captive produced, and wild-caught specimens to ensure that the authorized exports of ranched and captive produced specimens are not augmented by mis-declared wild specimens.</p>
<i>Python reticulatus</i>	
<p>Lao PDR (Possible Concern)</p>	<p><u>Within 90 days, the Management Authority should provide</u> the following information to the Secretariat for transmission to the Animals Committee for review at its 28th meeting:</p> <p>a) a clarification whether captive breeding of <i>P. reticulatus</i> takes place in Lao PDR [noting that that there were significant numbers of specimens declared as captive bred reported by importing countries in 2010 (20,000 specimens) and in 2011 (96,000 specimens)].</p> <p>b) details of the extent of breeding in captivity of <i>P. reticulatus</i> in the Lao PDR, and of measures taken to ensure that there is no detrimental impact on wild populations including, but not limited to: the origin of founder stock; details of the breeding stock; whether the breeding stock is augmented by wild-taken specimens and their origin; annual production for the last 5 years; whether bred to second generation or beyond; and a description of breeding facilities;</p> <p>c) details of the control measures in place to differentiate between ranched and wild-caught specimens to ensure that the authorized exports of ranched specimens are not augmented by mis-declared wild specimens;</p>
<p>Malaysia (Possible Concern)</p>	<p><u>Within 90 days the Management Authority should:</u></p> <p>a) Provide justification for, and details of, the scientific basis by which it has been established that the export quotas for wild specimens of <i>Python reticulatus</i> are not detrimental to the survival of the species and are in compliance with Article IV, paragraphs 2 (a) and 3;</p> <p>b) Provide details to the CITES Secretariat on the control measures used to differentiate between specimens originating from Peninsular Malaysia and Sabah;</p> <p><u>Within 2 years:</u></p> <p>c) Provide the Secretariat with the results of the non-detriment finding study due for completion by the end of 2015; and</p> <p>d) Establish, in consultation with the Secretariat, a revised annual export quota (including a zero quota if appropriate) for wild</p>

	taken specimen based on the results of the study mentioned above.
<i>Podocnemis unifilis</i>	
Peru (Possible Concern)	<p><u>Within 90 days, the Management Authority should provide</u> the following information to the Secretariat for transmission to the Animals Committee for review at its 28th meeting:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) information on the status, distribution (including extent of distribution in protected areas) and abundance of <i>Podocnemis unifilis</i> in Peru; b) a justification for, and details of, the scientific basis by which it has been established that the quantities of ranched and captive produced (source F) specimens of <i>Podocnemis unifilis</i> exported are not detrimental to the survival of the species and are in compliance with Article IV, paragraphs 2 (a) and 3; and c) details of the control measures in place to differentiate between ranched and wild-caught specimens to ensure that the authorized exports of ranched specimens are not augmented by mis-declared wild specimens.
<i>Kinixys homeana</i>	
Benin (Possible Concern)	<p><u>Within 90 days the Management Authority should provide</u> the following information to the Secretariat for transmission to the Animals Committee to review at its 28th meeting:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) available information on the status, distribution (including extent of distribution in protected areas) and abundance of <i>Kinixys homeana</i> in Benin; b) confirmation that Benin will maintain an annual export quota at a level not higher than the current published export quota; c) a justification for, and details of, the scientific basis by which it has been established that the quantities of <i>Kinixys homeana</i> exported as wild and ranched specimens are not detrimental to the survival of the species and are in compliance with Article IV, paragraphs 2 (a) and 3; d) details of the extent of breeding in captivity of <i>Kinixys homeana</i> in Benin, and of measures taken to ensure that there is no detrimental impact on wild populations including, but not limited to, the origin of founder stock, details of the breeding stock, whether the breeding stock is augmented by wild-taken specimens and their origin, annual production for last 5 years, whether bred to second generation or beyond, and a detailed description of the breeding facilities; e) the management of ranched animals in trade (e.g. ranching facilities, stock numbers, sources, production levels, survival rate of female specimens used in the ranching operation) and impacts on wild populations; f) the control measures to differentiate between ranched, captive produced, and wild-caught specimens to ensure that the authorized exports of ranched and captive produced specimens are not augmented by miss-declared wild specimens;

	<p><u>Within 2 years the Management Authority should:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> g) Conduct a national status assessment, including an evaluation of threats to the species; and advise the Secretariat of the details and any management measures in place (highlighting where new management measures have been introduced to take into account any new information available on the status of the species in Benin); h) Establish revised annual export quotas (if appropriate) for wild taken and ranched specimens based on the results of the assessment; and i) Provide a justification for, and explanation of, the scientific basis by which it is determined that these quotas would not be detrimental to the survival of the species in the wild and are established in compliance with Article IV, paragraphs 2 (a) and 3.
<p>Togo (Possible Concern)</p>	<p><u>Within 90 days, the Management Authority should provide</u> the following information to the Secretariat for transmission to the Animals Committee to review at its 28th meeting:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) available information on the status, distribution (including extent of distribution in protected areas) and abundance of <i>Kinixys homeana</i> inTogo; b) confirmation that Togo will maintain an annual export quota at a level not higher than the current published export quota. c) a justification for, and details of, the scientific basis by which it has been established that the quantities of <i>Kinixys homeana</i> exported as wild and ranched specimens are not detrimental to the survival of the species and are in compliance with Article IV, paragraphs 2 (a) and 3; d) the management of ranched animals in trade (e.g. ranching facilities, stock numbers, sources, production levels, survival rate of female specimens used in the ranching operation) and on wild populations; e) the control measures to differentiate between ranched, captive produced, and wild-caught specimens to ensure that the authorized exports of ranched and captive produced specimens are not augmented by mis-declared wild specimens; <p><u>Within two years the Management Authority should:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> f) Conduct a national status assessment, including an evaluation of threats to the species; and advise the Secretariat of the details and any management measures in place (highlighting where new management measures have been introduced to take into account any new information available on the status of the species in Togo); g) Establish revised annual export quotas (if appropriate) for wild taken and ranched specimens based on the results of the assessment; and h) Provide a justification for, and explanation of, the scientific basis by which it is determined that these quotas would not be detrimental to the survival of the species in the wild and are established in compliance with Article IV, paragraphs 2 (a)

	and 3.
<i>Hippocampus algiricus</i>	
Guinea (Urgent Concern)	<p><u>Within six months the Management Authority should:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Provide the Secretariat with annual reports for all exports of <i>Hippocampus</i> from Guinea for 2007 onwards. b) Clarify what legal protection is afforded to <i>Hippocampus algiricus</i> in Guinea and provide information to the Secretariat on controls or regulation of fishing activity that might otherwise detrimentally impact on seahorse populations; c) Provide available information to the Secretariat on the distribution, abundance, threats and conservation status of, and any current management measures in place for <i>Hippocampus algiricus</i> in Guinea; d) Provide justification for, and details of, the scientific basis by which, it has been established that the quantities of <i>Hippocampus algiricus</i> exported from Guinea will not be detrimental to the survival of the species and in compliance with Article IV, paragraphs 2 (a) and 3 taking into account any potential unregulated and/or illegal off-take and trade; e) Initiate measures to ensure that descriptions on all CITES permits are standardized such that trade is only permitted at species level and that, in compliance with Resolution Conf. 12.3 , XIV, trade ceases to be reported or permitted at higher taxon levels (genus or family) and is recorded with accurate units (kg or individuals). <p><u>Within one year the Management Authority should:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> f) Provide information from studies (existing or new) that assess variation in the spatial and temporal abundance of <i>Hippocampus algiricus</i> to enable areas of high seahorse density to be identified, as the basis for considering area restrictions on nonselective fishing gear that obtains <i>Hippocampus algiricus</i> as bycatch and provide a report to the Secretariat; <p><u>Within 2 years the Management Authority should:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> g) Establish a detailed monitoring program of landings of <i>Hippocampus algiricus</i> at representative sites, taking into account different gear types and means of extraction and recording catch and effort metrics and provide a report to the Secretariat; h) Implement additional measures, including spatial and/or temporal restrictions on fishing activities, to support non-detriment findings for <i>Hippocampus algiricus</i>, in compliance with Article IV.2.a and IV.3..
Senegal (Urgent Concern)	<p><u>Within six months the Management Authority should:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Clarify what legal protection is afforded to <i>Hippocampus algiricus</i> in Senegal and provide information to the Secretariat on controls or regulation of fishing activity that might otherwise detrimentally impact on seahorse populations; b) Provide available information to the Secretariat on the distribution, abundance, threats and conservation status of, and any

	<p>current management measures in place for <i>Hippocampus algiricus</i> in Senegal; and</p> <p>c) Provide justification for, and details of, the scientific basis by which, it has been established that the quantities of <i>Hippocampus algiricus</i> exported from Senegal will not be detrimental to the survival of the species and in compliance with Article IV, paragraphs 2 (a) and 3 taking into account any potential unregulated and/or illegal off-take and trade.</p> <p>d) Initiate measures to ensure that descriptions on all CITES permits are standardized such that trade is only permitted at species level and that, in compliance with Resolution Conf. 12.3 , XIV, trade ceases to be reported or permitted at higher taxon levels (genus or family) and is recorded with accurate units (kg or individuals).</p> <p><u>Within one year the Management Authority should:</u></p> <p>e) Provide information from studies (existing or new) that assess variation in the spatial and temporal abundance of <i>Hippocampus algiricus</i> to enable areas of high seahorse density to be identified, as the basis for considering area restrictions on nonselective fishing gear that obtains <i>Hippocampus algiricus</i> as bycatch, and provide a report to the Secretariat;</p> <p><u>Within 2 years the Management Authority should:</u></p> <p>f) Establish a detailed monitoring program of landings of <i>Hippocampus algiricus</i> at representative sites, taking into account different gear types and means of extraction and recording catch and effort metrics and provide a report to the Secretariat;</p> <p>g) Implement additional measures, including spatial and/or temporal restrictions on fishing activities, to support non-detriment findings for <i>Hippocampus algiricus</i>, in compliance with Article IV.2.a and IV.3.</p>
<i>Hippocampus trimaculatus</i>	
Thailand (Urgent Concern)	<p>Keeping in mind the action items contained in AC27 Inf Doc 9 and respecting work that has already been completed for <i>Hippocampus</i> species in Thailand:</p> <p><u>Within six months the Management Authority should:</u></p> <p>a) Clarify what legal protection is afforded to <i>Hippocampus trimaculatus</i> in Thailand and provide information to the Secretariat on controls or regulation of fishing activity that might otherwise detrimentally impact on seahorse populations;</p> <p>b) Provide available information to the Secretariat on the distribution, abundance, threats and conservation status of, and any current management measures in place for <i>Hippocampus trimaculatus</i> in Thailand; and</p> <p>c) Provide justification for, and details of, the scientific basis by which, it has been established that the quantities of <i>Hippocampus trimaculatus</i> exported will not be detrimental to the survival of the species and in compliance with Article IV, paragraphs 2 (a) and 3 taking into account any potential unregulated and/or illegal off-take and trade.</p>

	<p><u>Within one year the Management Authority should:</u></p> <p>d) Provide information from studies (existing or new) that assess variation in the spatial and temporal abundance of <i>Hippocampus trimaculatus</i> to enable areas of high seahorse density to be identified, as the basis for considering area restrictions on nonselective fishing gear that obtains Hippocampus species as bycatch, and provide a report to the Secretariat;</p> <p>e) Develop and implement adequate control measures and inspection to enhance the enforcement of the reported ban on trawling within 3-5 km of the coast, as the main means of reducing incidental capture of <i>Hippocampus trimaculatus</i>;</p> <p><u>Within 2 years the Management Authority should:</u></p> <p>f) Establish a detailed monitoring program of landings of <i>Hippocampus trimaculatus</i> at representative sites, taking into account different gear types and means of extraction and recording catch and effort metrics and provide a report to the Secretariat;</p> <p>g) Implement additional measures, including spatial and/or temporal restrictions on fishing activities, to support non-detriment findings, in compliance with Article IV.2.a and IV.3.</p>
Order Antipatharia	
<p>Taiwan, Province of China (Possible Concern)</p>	<p>a) Clarify what legal protection is afforded to this species in Taiwan, Province of China and inform the Secretariat under what circumstances the present policy allows for the export of the species;</p> <p>b) Provide available information to the Secretariat on the distribution, abundance and conservation status of the species, and any current management measures in place for the Order Antipatharia in Taiwan, Province of China; and</p> <p>c) Provide justification for, and details of, the scientific basis by which it has been established that the quantities of Antipatharia exported from Taiwan, Province of China between 2002 and 2010 were not detrimental to the survival of the species and were in compliance with Article IV, paragraphs 2 (a) and 3.</p>
<i>Plerogyra simplex</i>	
<p>Fiji (Possible Concern)</p>	<p><u>Within 90 days the Management Authority should:</u></p> <p>a) Provide the Secretariat with available information on the status, distribution and abundance of <i>Plerogyra simplex</i> in Fiji;</p> <p>b) Provide justification for, and details of, the scientific basis by which it has been established that the current export quotas of <i>Plerogyra simplex</i> are not detrimental to the survival of the species and are in compliance with Article IV, paragraphs 2 (a) and 3;</p> <p>c) If the Management Authority is unable to demonstrate, to the satisfaction of the Secretariat in consultation with the Chair of the Animals Committee, that the current quotas are not detrimental to the survival of the species and in compliance with Article IV, paragraphs 2 (a) and 3, the Management Authority, in consultation with the Secretariat and the Chair of the</p>

	<p>Animals Committee, should establish an interim conservative export quota for this species.</p> <p><u>Within 2 years the Management Authority should:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> d) Undertake a national status assessment, including an evaluation of threats to the species; and advise the Secretariat of the details and any management measures in place (highlighting where new management measures have been introduced to take into account any new information available on the status of the species in Fiji); e) Establish revised annual export quotas (if appropriate) for wild taken specimens based on the results of the assessment; and f) Provide a justification for, and explanation of, the scientific basis by which it is determined that these quotas would not be detrimental to the survival of the species in the wild and is in compliance with Article IV, paragraphs 2 (a) and 3.
<i>Pterogyra sinuosa</i>	
<p>Fiji (Possible Concern)</p>	<p><u>Within 90 days the Management Authority should:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Provide the Secretariat with available information on the status, distribution and abundance of <i>Pterogyra sinuosa</i> in Fiji; b) Provide justification for, and details of, the scientific basis by which it has been established that the current export quotas of <i>Pterogyra sinuosa</i> are not detrimental to the survival of the species and are in compliance with Article IV, paragraphs 2 (a) and 3; c) If the Management Authority is unable to demonstrate, to the satisfaction of the Secretariat in consultation with the Chairman of the Animals Committee, that the current quotas are not detrimental to the survival of the species and in compliance with Article IV, paragraphs 2 (a) and 3 , the Management Authority, in consultation with the Secretariat and the Chair of the Animals Committee, should establish an interim conservative export quota for this species. <p><u>Within 2 years the Management Authority should:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> d) Undertake a national status assessment, including an evaluation of threats to the species; and advise the Secretariat of the details and any management measures in place (highlighting where new management measures have been introduced to take into account any new information available on the status of the species in Fiji); e) Establish revised annual export quotas (if appropriate) for wild taken specimens based on the results of the assessment; and f) Provide a justification for, and explanation of, the scientific basis by which it is determined that these quotas would not be detrimental to the survival of the species in the wild and is in compliance with Article IV, paragraphs 2 (a) and 3.

